Power shut-down in different states

1691. DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the extent of power shut-down in different States for different categories of consumers; statewise details thereof; and

(b) what steps are being taken to overcome power shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) In order to bridge the gap between demand and availability recourse is taken to imposition of power cuts/restrictions on various categories of consumers by the respective SEBs/State Govts. whose prerogrative, it is to introduce power cuts. The details of Statewise power cuts imposed on industries and number of hours supplied to agricultural sector during March, 93, are given in enclosed Statement I & II. However, while imposing power cuts/restrictions sufficient care is taken to ensure that the requirement of agricultural sector depending upon weather conditions, supply to essential consumer and the minimum requirement of core sector industries viz; coal, Steel, Cement, Fertilizer etc. are adequately met.

(b) In order to mitigate power shortage, various measures being taken to improve the availability of power in the country include expediting commissioning of new generating the performance of existing power stations, reduction of Transmission & Distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

Statement-I

Power cuts on Industries in March 93

	Energy cut	Demand cut
NORTHERN REGION		
Chandigarh	Nil	Peak period restrictions.
Delhi	Nil	Peak period restrictions
Haryana	Nil	Peak period restrictions
Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Peak period restrictions
Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	3 hrs/day cut on all non essential loads.
	Kashmir	(i) 30-50 MW cut druing night hours (ii) 70-120 MW cut during rest of the period
Punjab	Nil	Peak period restrictions for all Industries.
Rajasthan	Nil	Peak period restrictions on general industries.
Uttar Pradesh	(i) 12.5 hrs per day supply to rolling, re-rolling mills & are/induction furnances.	
	(ii) One day off/week and Peak period restrictions on non continuous process industries.	

1	2	3	4
WESTERN REGION			
Gujarat	Nil	Nil	
Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	
Maharashtra	Nil	10—15%	on H. T. industires
Goa	Nil	Nil	
SOUTHERN REGION			
Andhra Pradesh	30, 40%	25—35%	
Karnataka	10—60%	0—25% thereafter.	upto 1-3-93 & 0-35%
Kerala	Nil	Nil	
Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	
EASTERN REGION			
Bihar	There is no statutory power cut in the State and the shortages are met by resorting to load shedding/ restrictions depending or day-to-day availability		
D.V.C.	Supply is made to the various consumers according to schedule of allocation at different level of availability		
Orissa	20—75%	Peak period	restrictions.
West Bengal	Nil	Peak period	restrictions.
NORTH-EASTERN REGION	Load shedding depending on day-to-day availability		

Statement-II

Power supply to agricultural sector during March 93

Sl.No.	State	hours of supply (average/day)
1	Haryana	17
2	Punjab	19
3	Rajasthan	8
4	Uttar Pradesh	14

Sl. No.	State	hours of Supply (average/day)	
5	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu :	3 hrs per day cut.
		Kashmir:	30—50 MW cut during night hrs.& 70—120 MW cut on other loads inc. agriculture.
6	Himachal Pradesh		No. restriction.
7	Gujarat		21
8	Madhya Pradesh		17 hrs on 1-3-93 & 2-3-93 24 hrs thereafter.
9	Maharashtra		No restriction.
10	Andhra Pradesh		13 (in groups.)
11	Kerala		20
12	Karnataka		18 (in groups.)
13	Tamil Nadu		14 (in groups.)
14	Bihar		13—13.5
15	Orissa		20—22
16	West Bengal		No restriction.

Share of private sector in power generation

1692. SHRI G. G. SWELL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of private organisations that have agreed to set up power generation plants in the country;

(b) what is the estimated power requirement of the country in the next five years; and

(c) what is the estimated share of generation by private organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Intendments have been received from 42 companies for setting up 41 power projects in the private sector.

(b) The energy requirement at the end of the 8th Five Year Plan is anticipated at 416274 MU.

(c) The share of generation by private companies in the current year is estimated at 4.1 per cent.

Maximum and minimum loadsheding in DDA colonies

1963. SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether DDA and DESU authorities have worked out and approved some basic guidelines/yardsticks for allowing the minimum and maximum load limit of electricity to be consumed by the dwellers of Janta, LIG, MIG and HIG flats in Delhi with some differentiation therein;

(b) if so, what are the details of such permissible minimum and maximum load limit of power/electricity for the above said four categories of flats owners in DDA; and

(c) which authority approves the above said load limit in DDA/DESU and Delhi Administration for the